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(54) **SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE WITH TIERED PILLAR AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF**

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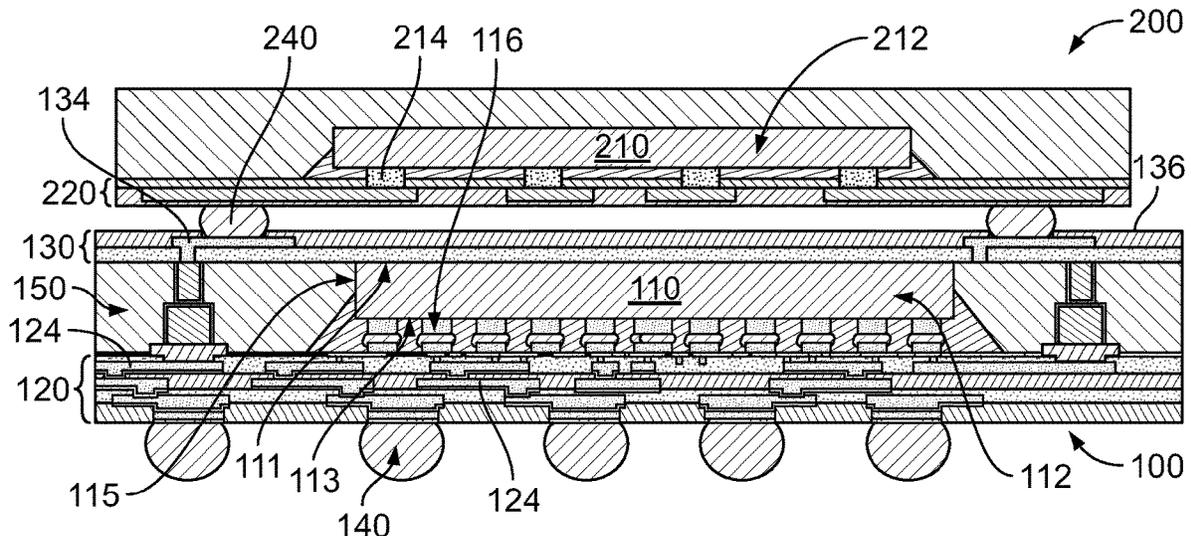
(57) **ABSTRACT**

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(Continued)

A semiconductor device having one or more tiered pillars and methods of manufacturing such a semiconductor device are disclosed. The semiconductor device may include redistribution layers, a semiconductor die, and a plurality of interconnection structures that operatively couple a bottom surface of the semiconductor die to the redistribution layers. The semiconductor device may further include one or more conductive pillars about a periphery of the semiconductor die. The one or more conductive pillars may be electrically connected to the redistribution layers and may each comprise a plurality of stacked tiers.

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**17 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**



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*H01L 25/00* (2006.01)  
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*H01L 23/31* (2006.01)  
*H01L 25/10* (2006.01)  
*H01L 21/683* (2006.01)
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*2225/1023* (2013.01); *H01L 2225/1035*  
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*2225/1058* (2013.01); *H01L 2924/15311*  
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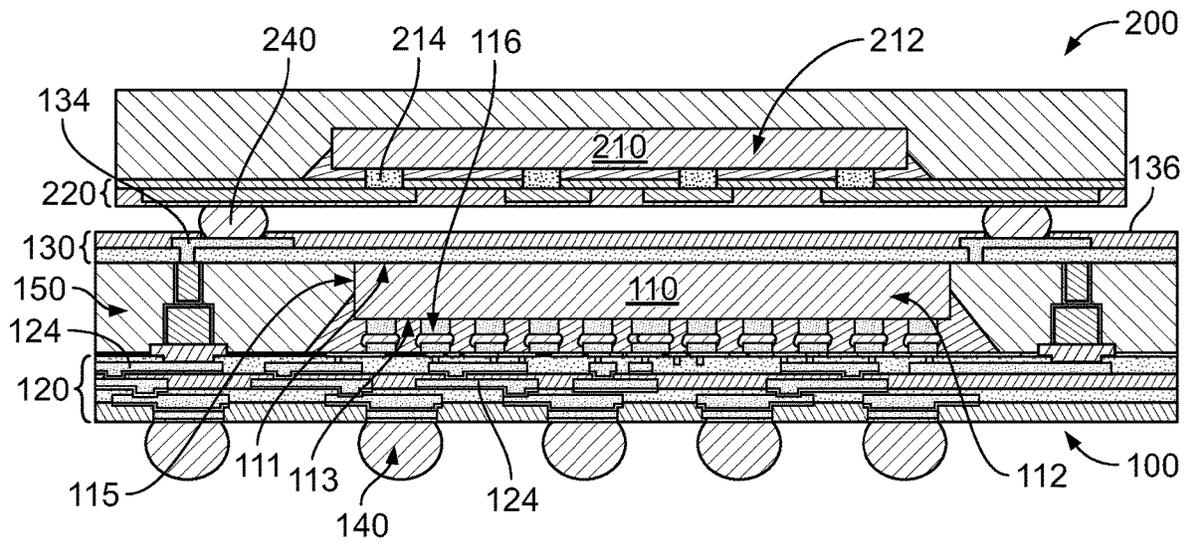


FIG. 1

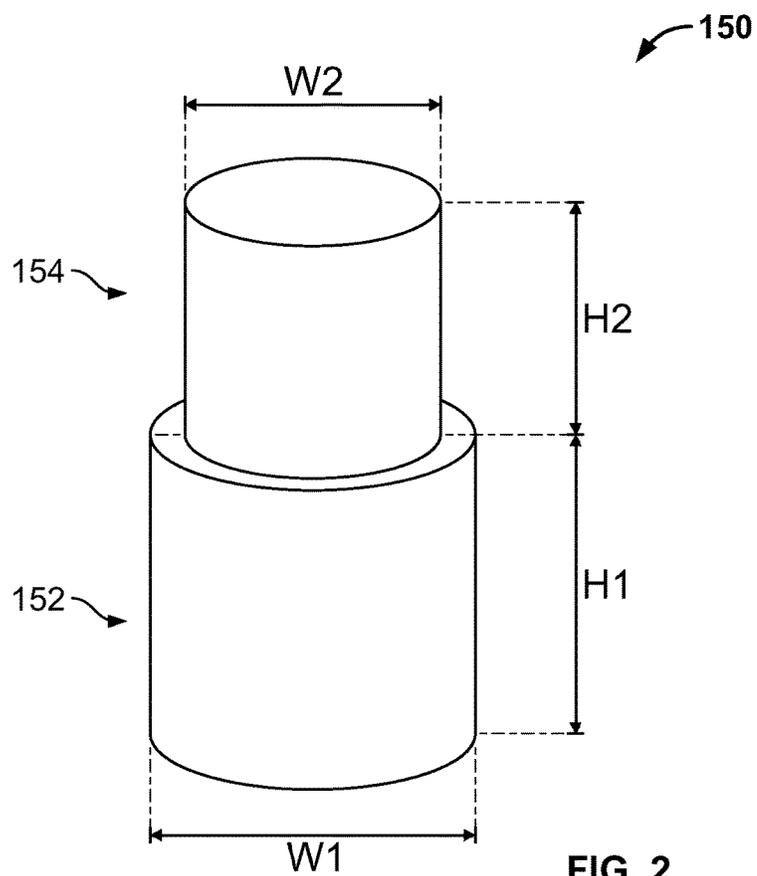
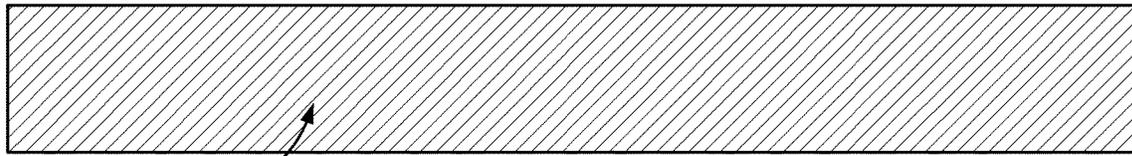
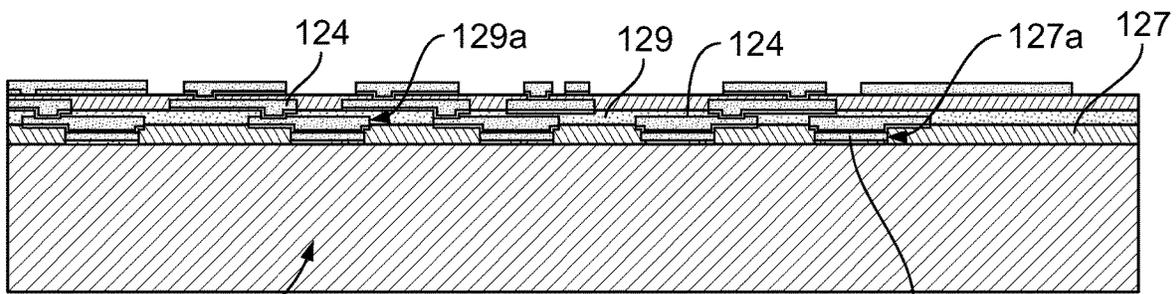


FIG. 2



105

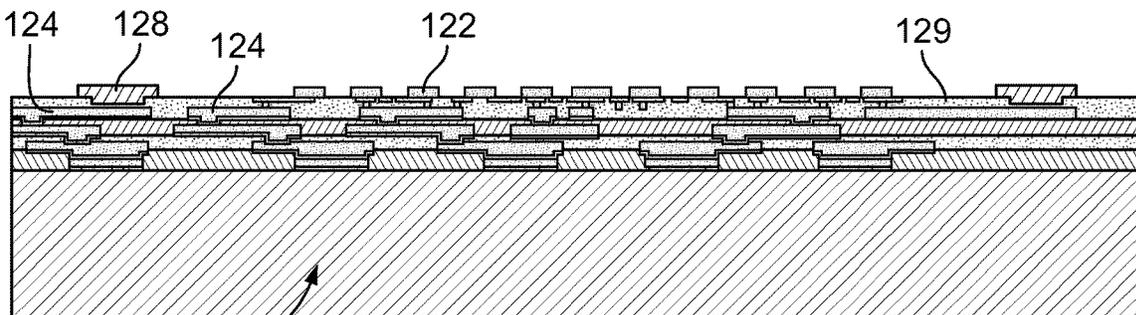
FIG. 3A



105

125

FIG. 3B



105

FIG. 3C

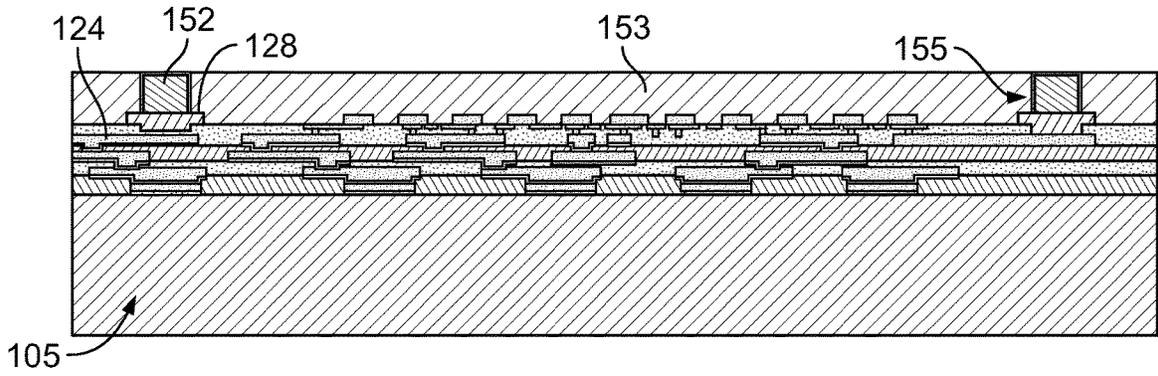


FIG. 3D

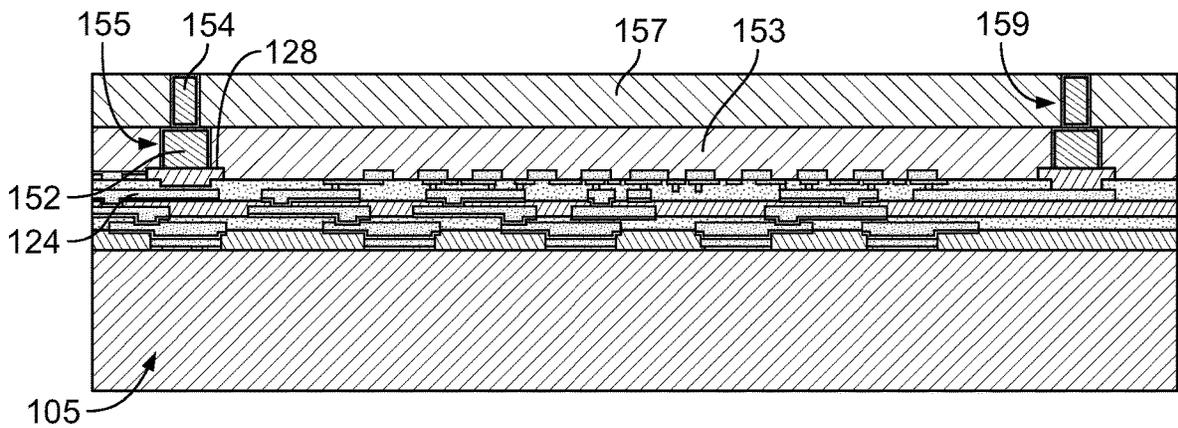


FIG. 3E

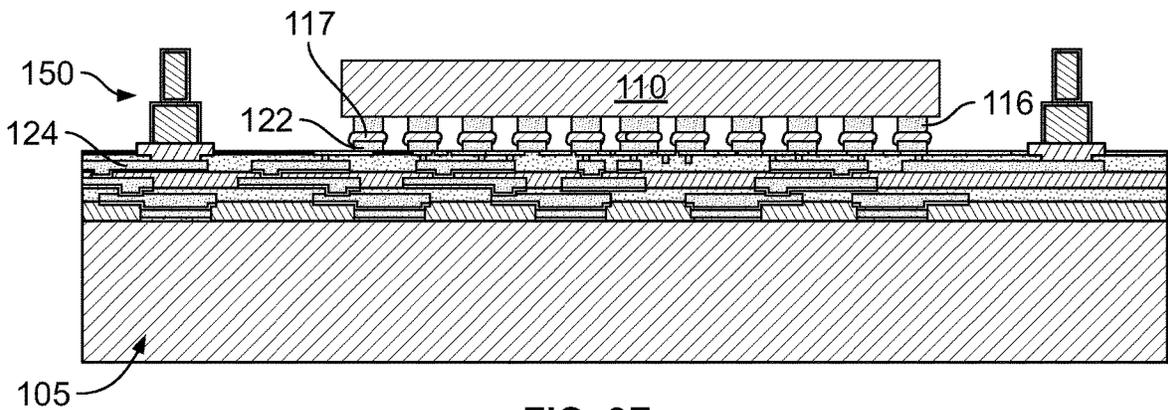


FIG. 3F

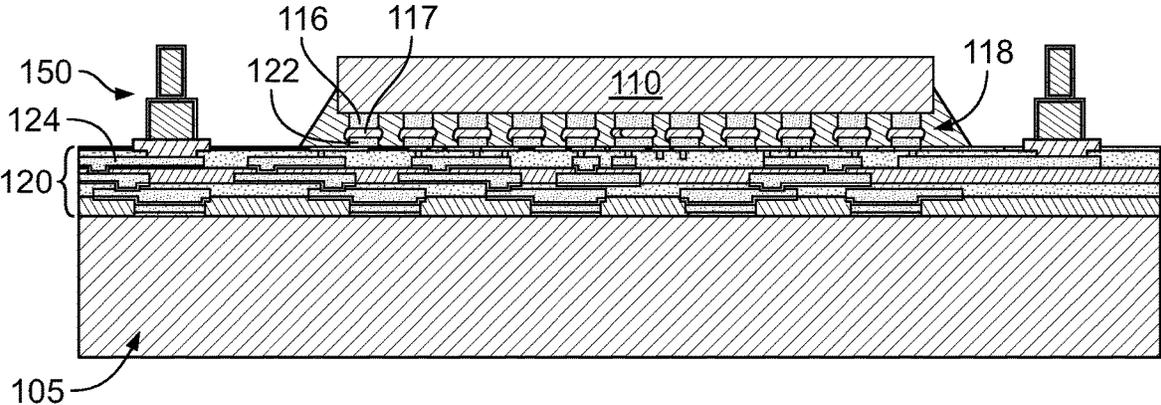


FIG. 3G

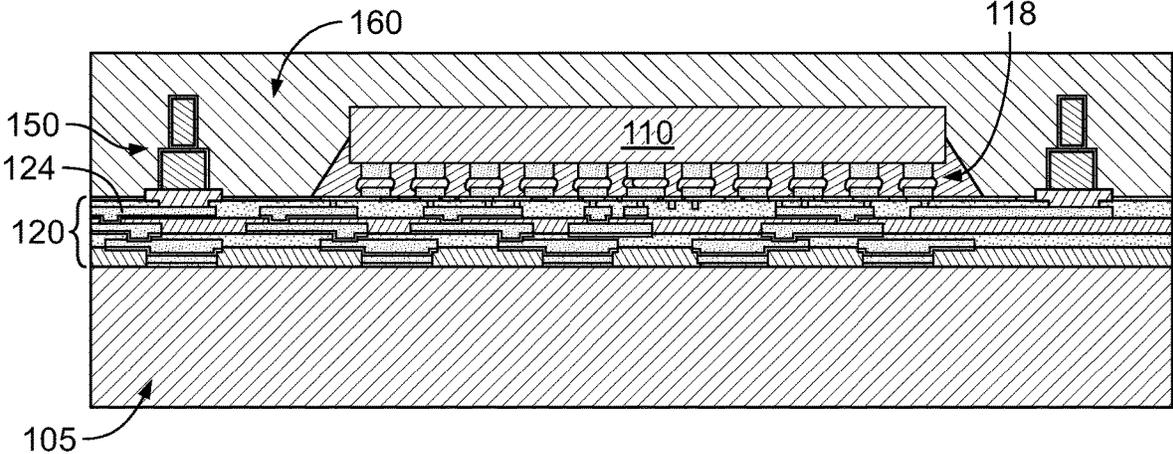


FIG. 3H

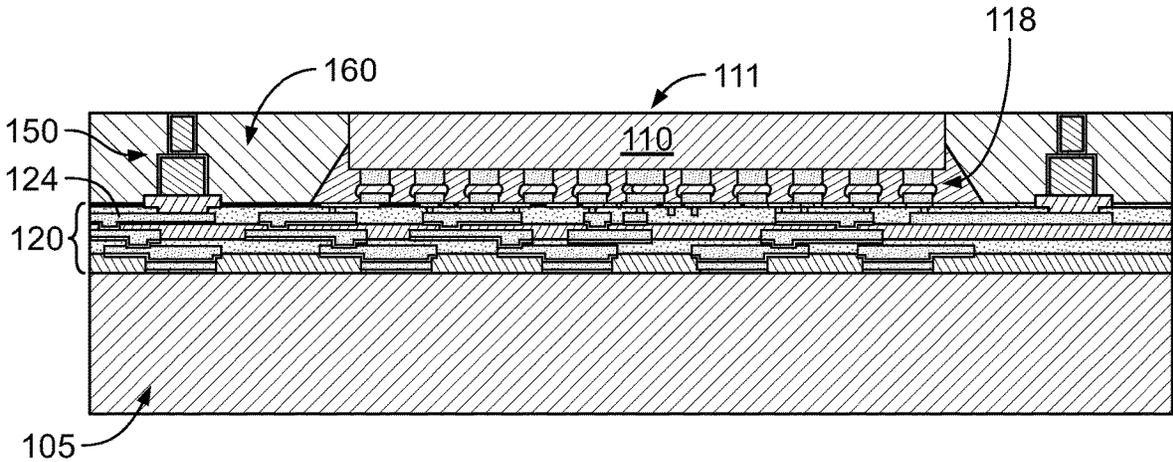


FIG. 3I

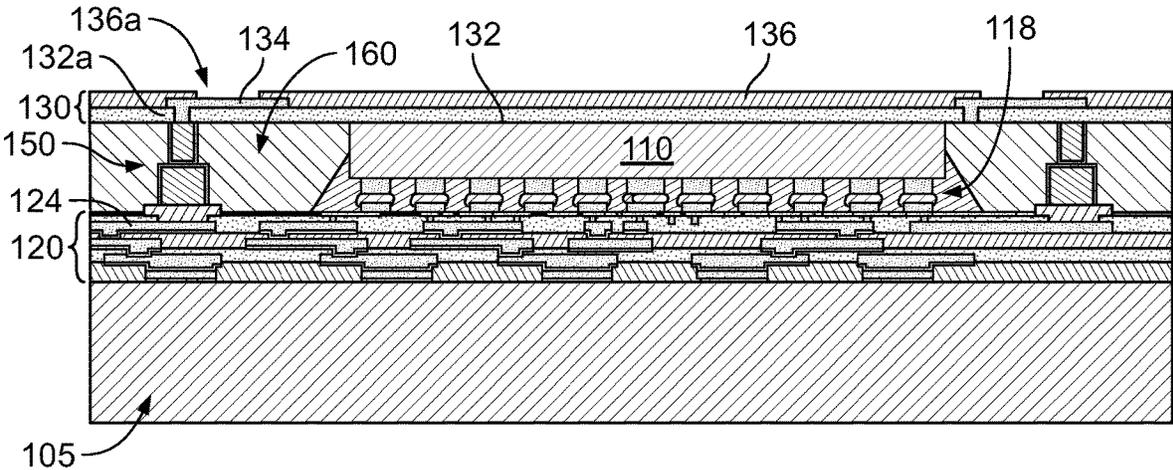


FIG. 3J

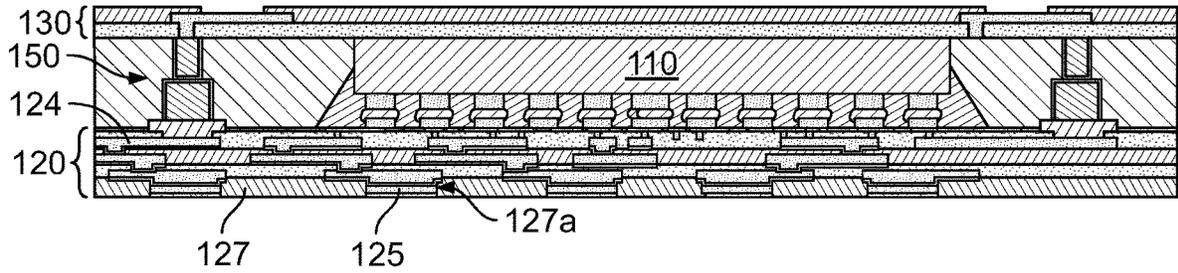


FIG. 3K

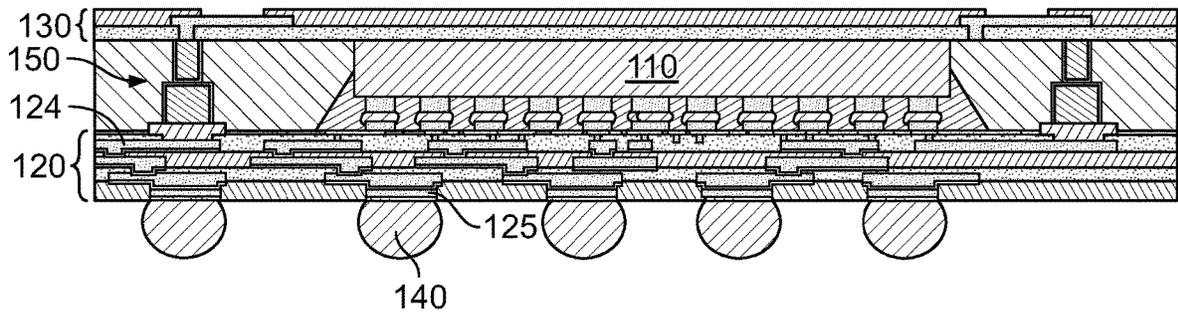


FIG. 3L

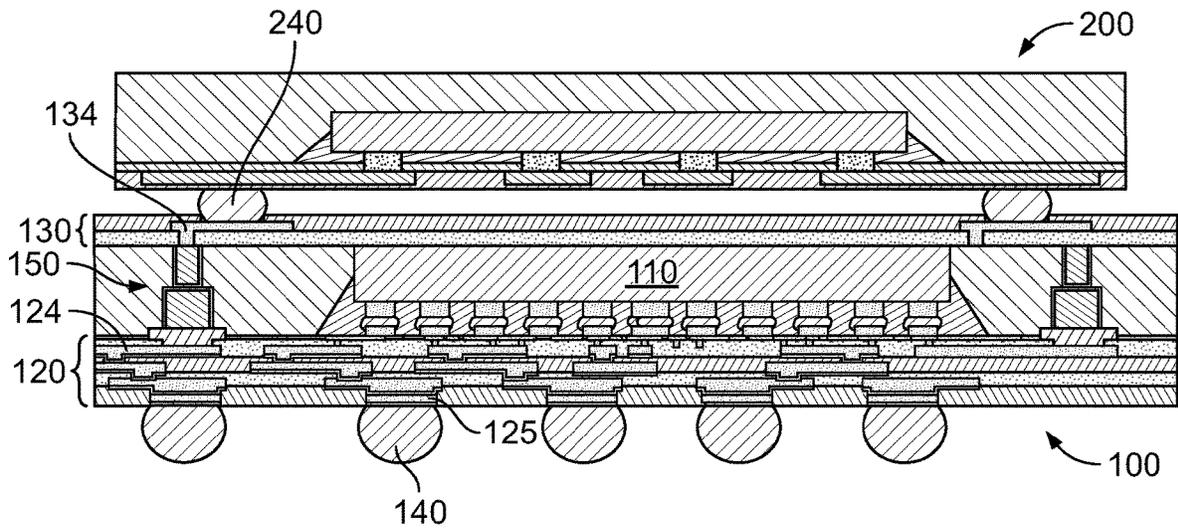


FIG. 3M

## SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE WITH TIERED PILLAR AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREOF

### BACKGROUND

Present semiconductor packages and methods for forming semiconductor packages are inadequate, for example resulting in excess cost, decreased reliability, or package sizes that are too large. For example, conventional techniques may form a copper pillar by etching a hole in a resist layer and filling the hole with copper to form the copper pillar. Such conventional techniques are commonly limited to an aspect ratio (a height to width ratio) of about 2:1. One factor limiting such conventional techniques from obtaining greater aspect ratios is that as the depth of the etched hole increases, the more difficult it becomes to completely fill the hole with copper.

Further limitations and disadvantages of conventional and traditional approaches will become apparent to one of skill in the art, through comparison of such approaches with the present disclosure as set forth in the remainder of the present application with reference to the drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a cross-sectional view of a first semiconductor device with a tiered pillar and a second semiconductor device operatively stacked upon the first semiconductor device in accordance with various aspects of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of the tiered pillar of FIG. 1 in accordance with various aspects of the present disclosure.

FIGS. 3A-3M show cross-sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing the first semiconductor device and attaching the second semiconductor device thereto in accordance with various aspects of the present disclosure.

### SUMMARY

Various aspects of this disclosure provide a method for manufacturing a semiconductor device and a semiconductor device produced thereby. For example and without limitation, various aspects of this disclosure are directed to a semiconductor device comprising a tiered pillar a method for manufacturing such a semiconductor device.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE DISCLOSURE

The following discussion presents various aspects of the present disclosure by providing examples thereof. Such examples are non-limiting, and thus the scope of various aspects of the present disclosure should not necessarily be limited by any particular characteristics of the provided examples. In the following discussion, the phrases “for example,” “e.g.,” and “exemplary” are non-limiting and are generally synonymous with “by way of example and not limitation,” “for example and not limitation,” and the like.

As utilized herein, “and/or” means any one or more of the items in the list joined by “and/or”. As an example, “x and/or y” means any element of the three-element set  $\{(x), (y), (x, y)\}$ . In other words, “x and/or y” means “one or both of x and y.” As another example, “x, y, and/or z” means any

element of the seven-element set  $\{(x), (y), (z), (x, y), (x, z), (y, z), (x, y, z)\}$ . In other words, “x, y and/or z” means “one or more of x, y, and z.”

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular examples only and is not intended to be limiting of the disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “comprises,” “includes,” “comprising,” “including,” “has,” “have,” “having,” and the like when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, these elements should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element from another element. Thus, for example, a first element, a first component or a first section discussed below could be termed a second element, a second component or a second section without departing from the teachings of the present disclosure. Similarly, various spatial terms, such as “upper,” “lower,” “side,” and the like, may be used in distinguishing one element from another element in a relative manner. It should be understood, however, that components may be oriented in different manners, for example a semiconductor device may be turned sideways so that its “top” surface is facing horizontally and its “side” surface is facing vertically, without departing from the teachings of the present disclosure. Additionally, the term “on” will be utilized in the document to mean both “on” and “directly on” (e.g., with no intervening layer).

In the drawings, various dimensions (e.g., layer thickness, width, etc.) may be exaggerated for illustrative clarity. Additionally, like reference numbers are utilized to refer to like elements through the discussions of various examples.

The discussion will now refer to various example illustrations provided to enhance the understanding of the various aspects of the present disclosure. It should be understood that the scope of this disclosure is not limited by the specific characteristics of the examples provided and discussed herein.

A cross-sectional view depicting a first semiconductor device **100** and second semiconductor device **200** is shown in FIG. 1. More specifically, FIG. 1 depicts the second semiconductor device **200** stacked upon the first semiconductor device **100**. The first semiconductor device **100** may include a first semiconductor die **110**, a lower or first interposer **120**, an upper or second interposer **130**, interconnection structures **140**, and tiered pillars **150**. The first semiconductor die **110** may include one or more integrated circuit components **112** electrically coupled to one or conductive bumps **116** of the first semiconductor die **110**. Moreover, the first semiconductor die **110** may have a top surface **111**, a bottom surface **113** parallel to the top surface **111**, and one or more side surfaces or walls **115** adjoining the top surface **111** to the bottom surface **113**.

The lower interposer **120** may include one or more redistribution layers **124** which operatively couple the bumps **116** of the first semiconductor die **110** to the one or more interconnection structures **140**. In this manner, the integrated circuit components **112** of the first semiconductor die **110** may be operatively coupled to the one or more interconnection structures **140** via the lower interposer **120**.

The upper interposer **130** may be positioned above or on the top surface **111** of the semiconductor die **110** such that the semiconductor die **110** is disposed between the lower interposer **120** and the upper interposer **130**. The upper interposer **130** may be operatively coupled to the lower interposer **120** via one or more tiered pillars **150** positioned peripherally beyond the side walls **115** of the semiconductor die **110**. The redistribution layers **124** of the lower interposer **120** may further operatively couple the upper interposer **130** to the one or more interconnection structures **140** via the tiered pillars **150**.

The upper interposer **130** may further include one or more pads or landings **134** on an upper surface **136** of the upper interposer **130**. Such pads **134** may provide electrical connections for operatively coupling additional electrical components such as the second semiconductor device **200** to the interconnection structures **140** via the upper interposer **130** and the tiered pillars **150**.

As shown, the second semiconductor device **200** may include a second semiconductor die **210**, an interposer **220**, and interconnection structures **240**. The second semiconductor die **210** may include one or more integrated circuit components **212** which are be operatively coupled to the interposer **220** via one or more micro-bumps **214** of the second semiconductor die **210**. The interposer **220** may include one or more redistribution layers **224** which operatively couple the micro-bumps **214** to the one or more interconnection structures **240**. In this manner, the integrated circuit components **212** of the second semiconductor die **210** may be operatively coupled to the one or more interconnection structures **240** via the interposer **220**.

Moreover, the second semiconductor device **200** may be stacked upon the first semiconductor device **100** such that the one or more interconnection structures **240** are affixed to the one or more pads or landings **134** on the upper surface **136** of the first semiconductor device **100**. In this manner, the integrated circuit components **212** of the second semiconductor device **200** may be operatively coupled to the interconnection structures **140** of the first semiconductor device **100** via the upper interposer **130** and the tiered pillars **150** of the first semiconductor device **100**.

The semiconductor dies **110**, **210** may comprise any of a variety of types of semiconductor dies, non-limiting examples of which are provided herein. For example, the semiconductor dies **110**, **210** may comprise a digital signal processor (DSP), a microcontroller, a microprocessor, a network processor, a power management processor, an audio processor, a video processor, an RF circuit, a wireless baseband system-on-chip (SoC) processor, a sensor, a memory controller, a memory device, an application specific integrated circuit, etc. One or more passive electrical components may also be mounted instead of and/or in addition to the semiconductor dies **110**, **210**.

As shown in FIG. 1 and in greater detail in FIG. 2, the each pillar **150** in one embodiment includes two tiers **152**, **154**. However, embodiments in which the pillars **150** include more tiers (e.g., three, four, etc.) are envisioned. As shown, each pillar **150** includes a first tier **152** and a second tier **154** stacked upon the first tier **152**. Moreover, the first tier **152** has a first width **W1** that is greater than the second width **W2** of the second tier **154**. The differences in width between the first and second tiers **152**, **154** may provide for greater tolerance during manufacturing.

In one embodiment, the first tier **152** is formed by etching or otherwise patterning a first resist layer to include a first hole and then filling the first hole with a conductive material such as Cu, Ni, Al, Au, Ag, Pd, etc. to form the first tier **152**

of the pillar **150**. In particular, the first hole may be filled via a copper plating process. After forming the first tier **152**, a second resist layer may be formed over the first resist layer and first hole. The second resist layer may be etched or otherwise patterned to form a second hole over the filled first hole. The second hole may then be filled with conductive material such as Cu, Ni, Al, Au, Ag, Pd, etc. to form the second tier **154** of the pillar **150**. In particular, the second hole may be filled using a copper plating process that uses the first tier **152** as a base.

During manufacture, there may be some misalignment between the location of the second hole with respect to the location of the first hole. Forming the width **W1** of first hole larger than the width **W2** of the second hole may provide greater tolerance for such misalignment. In particular, the second tier **154** despite some misalignment may still completely rest upon the first tier **152**.

While the first tier **152** is shown with a width **W1** that is larger than the width **W2** of the second tier **152**, in some embodiments the widths may be reversed with the first tier **152** having a smaller width than the second tier **152**. In yet other embodiments, the first tier **152** and second tier **154** may be formed to have the same width. Finally, FIG. 2 depicts the tiers **152**, **154** as a right circular cylinder. In some embodiments, the tiers **152**, **154** may be formed as a right frustum in which either the base surface or top surface of the frustum is larger. While shown with a circular cross-section, the tiers **152**, **154** in some embodiments may have non-circular cross sections (e.g., rectangular, square, elliptical, etc.). Moreover, the first tier **152** may have a cross section (e.g., square) that is different than the cross section (e.g., circular) of the second tier **154**.

Referring to FIGS. 3A-3M, cross-sectional views illustrating a method of manufacturing the first semiconductor device **100** and stacking the second semiconductor device **200** thereon are shown in accordance with various aspects of the present disclosure. As shown in FIG. 3A, a carrier **105** may provide a planar top surface and a planar bottom surface. The carrier **105** may comprise any of a variety of different types of carrier materials. The carrier **105** may, for example, comprise a semiconductor material (e.g., silicon, GaAs, etc.), a glass material, a ceramic material, a metal material, etc. The carrier **105** may also comprise any of a variety of different types of configurations. For example, the carrier **105** may be in a mass form (e.g., a wafer form, a rectangular panel form, etc.). Also for example, the carrier **105** may be in a singular form (e.g., singulated from a wafer or panel, originally formed in a singular form, etc.).

As shown in FIG. 3B, multiple redistribution layers **124** may be built upon the carrier **105**. For example, an under bump metal (UBM) **125** of at least one layer may be directly formed on the carrier **105**. In one example implementation, the under bump metal **125** may be formed of any of a variety of materials, non-limiting examples of which are presented herein. For example, the under bump metal **125** may be formed of at least one of chrome, nickel, palladium, gold, silver, alloys thereof, combinations thereof, equivalents thereof, etc. The under bump metal **125** may, for example, comprise Ni and Au. The under bump metal **125** may also, for example, comprise Cu, Ni, and Au. The under bump metal **125** may be also formed utilizing any of a variety of processes, non-limiting examples of which are presented herein. For example, the under bump metal **125** may be formed utilizing one or more of an electroless plating process, electroplating process, sputtering process, etc. on the carrier **105**. The under bump metal **125** may, for example, prevent or inhibit the formation of an intermetallic

compound at the interface between the conductive interconnection structure **140** and the first conductive layer **124**, thereby improving the reliability of the connection to the conductive interconnection structure **140**. The under bump metal **125** may comprise multiple layers on the carrier **105**. For example, the under bump metal **125** may comprise a first layer of Ni and a second layer of Au.

The under bump metal **125** may then be covered with a first dielectric layer **127** such as an organic layer (e.g., polymers such as polyimide, Benzocyclobutene (BCB), Polybenzoxazole (PBO), equivalents thereof, combinations thereof, etc.), which may also be referred to as a passivation layer. For example, the first dielectric layer **127** may be formed on the under bump metal **125** and the top surface of the carrier **105**. The first dielectric layer **127** may be formed utilizing one or more of spin coating, spray coating, dip coating, rod coating, equivalents thereof, combinations thereof, etc., but the scope of the present disclosure is not limited thereto. As an example, the first dielectric layer **127** may be formed by laminating a dry film.

An opening **127a** (or aperture) may, for example, be formed in the first dielectric layer **127**, and a specific area of the under bump metal **125** (e.g., the entire top surface, a portion of the top surface, a center region of the top surface, etc.) may be exposed through the opening **127a**. The opening **127a** may be formed in any of a variety of manners (e.g., mechanical and/or laser ablation, chemical etching, photolithography, etc.). The first dielectric layer **127** (or any dielectric layer discussed herein) may also be originally formed having opening **127a**, for example by masking, or other selective dielectric layer formation process.

The first conductive layer or redistribution layer **124** may be formed on the under bump metal **125** and the first dielectric layer **127**. For example, the first conductive layer **124** may be coupled to the under bump metal **125**. In one example implementation, a seed layer may be formed on the under bump metal **125** and the first dielectric layer **127**. The seed layer and/or any seed layer discussed herein may be formed of any of a variety of materials, including but not limited to tungsten, titanium, equivalents thereof, combinations thereof, alloys thereof, etc. The seed layer may be formed utilizing any of a variety of processes. For example, the seed layer may be formed utilizing one or more of an electroless plating process, an electrolytic plating process, a sputtering process, etc. For example, the seed layer may be formed of TiW with a Cu target. Also, any seed layer discussed herein may be formed utilizing the same or similar materials and/or processes, or may be formed utilizing different respective materials and/or processes. Additionally, the seed layer and/or any seed layer discussed herein may comprise multiple layers. As an example, the seed layer may comprise a first TiW layer and a second Cu layer.

The first conductive layer **124** may then be formed on the seed layer. The first conductive layer **124** and/or the forming thereof may, for example, share any or all characteristics with any other conductive layer and/or the forming thereof discussed herein. The first conductive layer **124** may be formed of any of a variety of materials. For example, the first conductive layer **124** may be formed of copper, aluminum, gold, silver, palladium, equivalents thereof, combinations thereof, alloys thereof, other conductive materials, etc.

The first conductive layer **124** may be formed utilizing any of a variety of processes. For example, the first conductive layer **124** may be formed utilizing one or more of an electroless plating process, an electrolytic plating process, a sputtering process, etc. The patterning or routing of the first conductive layer **124** may, for example, be accomplished

utilizing any of a variety of processes. For example, the first conductive layer **124** may be patterned or routed utilizing a photoetching process using a photoresist, etc. For example, photoresist may be spin coated (or otherwise applied, such as a dry film, etc.) on a seed layer. The photoresist may then be set using, for example, a masking and illumination process. Then portions of the photoresist may be etched away, residual photoresist may be removed in a descum process, and drying (e.g., spin rinse drying) may be performed to form a template of photoresist. After forming the first conductive layer **124**, the template may be stripped (e.g., chemically stripped, etc.), and the seed layer that is exposed from the first conductive layer **124** may be etched.

The first conductive layer **124** and/or any conductive layer discussed herein may also be referred to as a redistribution layer. Also, any conductive layer discussed herein may be formed utilizing the same or similar materials and/or processes, or may be formed utilizing different respective materials and/or processes. Additionally, the first conductive layer **124**, and/or the forming thereof, may share any or all characteristics with any other conductive layer, and/or the forming thereof, disclosed herein.

The first conductive layer **124** may then be covered with a second dielectric layer **129**. The second dielectric layer **129** may also be referred to as a passivation layer. The second dielectric layer **129** may be formed of any of a variety of materials. For example, the second dielectric layer **129** may be formed of an organic material (e.g., polymers such as polyimide, Benzocyclobutene (BCB), Polybenzoxazole (PBO), equivalents thereof, combinations thereof, etc.). Also for example, the second dielectric layer **129** may be formed of an inorganic material. The second dielectric layer **129** may be formed utilizing any of a variety of processes. For example, the second dielectric layer **129** may be formed utilizing one or more of spin coating, spray coating, dip coating, rod coating, equivalents thereof, combinations thereof, etc. The second dielectric layer **129** and/or any dielectric layer discussed herein may also be referred to as a passivation layer. Also, any dielectric layer discussed herein may be formed utilizing the same or similar materials and/or processes, or may be formed utilizing different respective materials and/or processes. Additionally, the second dielectric layer **129**, and/or the forming thereof, may share any or all characteristics with any other dielectric layer, and/or the forming thereof, disclosed herein.

Formation of the first conductive layer **124**, with or without a seed layer, and the second dielectric layer **129** may be repeated any number of times utilizing the same materials and/or processes or different respective materials and/or processes. The example illustrations in FIGS. **3B** and **3C** shows two formations of such layers. As such, the layers are provided with similar labels in the figures (e.g., repeating the first conductive layer **124** and the second dielectric layer **129**).

Openings or apertures **129a** may be formed in the second dielectric layer **129** at specific areas to expose the underlying first conductive layer **124**. The openings **129a** may be formed in any of a variety of manners (e.g., mechanical and/or laser ablation, chemical etching, photolithography, etc.). The second dielectric layer **129** (or any dielectric layer discussed herein) may also be originally formed having opening **129a** by, for example, masking or another selective dielectric layer formation process.

For discussion purposes herein, the redistribution layers **124** and the dielectric layers **127**, **129** may be considered to be components of an interposer **120**. Furthermore, the under bump metal **125** and the pads **126** described herein may also

be considered to be components of the interposer 120. The term “interposer” is used herein to refer to a general redistribution structure (e.g., a dielectric and conductor layered structure) that is interposed between other structures.

Moreover, the method of manufacturing depicted in FIGS. 3A-3M depicts the construction or build-up of interposer 120 on the carrier 105. However, in some embodiments, the interposer 120 may be implemented as a laminate substrate (e.g., a pre-fabricated printed-circuit board (PCB) supplied by a third party) or manufactured without the aid of a carrier 105. As such, some embodiments of the manufacturing method may lack a carrier 105 or may begin with a pre-fabricated interposer 120, thus effectively eliminating the process shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B.

As shown in FIG. 3C, a micro bump pads, other pads, landings, attachment structures, or die attachment structures 122 may be formed such that each pad 122 is electrically connected to an underlying redistribution layer 124. Similarly, each pillar pad or under bump metal 128 may be formed such that the pad 128 is electrically connected to an underlying redistribution layer 124. Such underlying redistribution layers 124 may provide a conductive path that electrically couples pads 128 and their pillars 150 to respective interconnection structures 140 or attachment structure 116 of the semiconductor die 110. (See, e.g., FIG. 1.) In an example implementation, each micro bump pad 122 has a diameter between 15  $\mu\text{m}$  and 45  $\mu\text{m}$ . Moreover, the micro bump pads 122 are arranged with a pitch between 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and 150  $\mu\text{m}$ . The pillar pads 128 may be formed with a diameter that is roughly 10% greater than the diameter of the first tiers 152 to be formed on the pillar pads 128. Thus, in one embodiment, each pillar pad 128 has a diameter between 55  $\mu\text{m}$  and 165  $\mu\text{m}$ . Further, in an example implementation, a seed layer may be formed over exposed portions of the underlying redistribution layers 124. The seed layer and/or the forming thereof may share any or all characteristics with any other seed layer (e.g., micro bump seed layer, etc.) and/or the forming thereof discussed herein.

Each pad 122, 128 may comprise any of a variety of materials, non-limiting examples of which are provided herein. For example, each pad 122, 128 may comprise copper, aluminum, gold, silver, palladium, general conductive material, conductive material, equivalents thereof, combinations thereof, alloys thereof, any conductive material discussed herein, etc. In an example implementation, each pad 122, 128 may comprise Ni and Au. In another example implementation, each pad 122, 128 may comprise Ni, Au, and Cu. Each pad 122, 128 may be formed utilizing any of a variety of processes, non-limiting examples of which are provided herein. For example, each pad 122, 128 may be formed utilizing one or more of an electroless plating process, an electrolytic plating process, a sputtering process, etc.

The pads 122, 128 are shown in FIG. 3C extending past (or protruding from) the top surface of the first dielectric layer 111, but the scope of this disclosure is not limited thereto. For example, the pads 122, 128 may comprise a top surface that is coplanar with the top surface of the uppermost dielectric layer 129, or may comprise a top surface that is below the top surface of the first dielectric layer 111. Though generally shown comprising a cylindrical shape, the pads 122, 124 may comprise any of a variety of geometric configurations (e.g., square, rectangular, elliptical, etc.).

Referring now to FIG. 3D, first tiers 152 of tiered pillars 150 may be formed along the periphery to provide space between the pillars 150 for a later mounted semiconductor

die 110. The first tiers 152 may be formed such that each of the first tiers 152 is electrically connected to one or more underlying pads 128.

A first resist layer 153 may then be formed over the micro bump pads 125 and pillar pads 128. First holes 155 may then be formed through the first resist layer 153 in any of a variety of manners (e.g., mechanical and/or laser ablation, chemical etching, photolithography, etc.). Each first hole 155 may be formed over a respective pad 128, thus exposing such pads 128. The first holes 155 may then be filled with conductive material (e.g., Cu, Ni, Al, Au, Ag, Pd, etc.) to form the first tiers 152 of the pillars 150. In particular, the first tiers 152 may be formed as a right circular cylinder. As explained above, the first tiers 152 in some embodiments may have non-circular cross sections. Moreover, in some embodiments, the first tiers 152 may be formed as a right frustum in which either the base surface or top surface is larger. In some embodiments, the first tiers 152 may have an aspect ratio greater than or equal to 1. Further, the first tiers 152 may have a base diameter or width  $W_1$  between 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and 150  $\mu\text{m}$  and a height  $H_1$  between 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and 150  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Referring now to FIG. 3E, second tiers 154 of tiered pillars 150 may be formed on first tiers 152. In particular, the second tiers 154 may be formed such that each of the second tiers 154 is electrically connected to one or more underlying redistribution layers 124 via a respective first tier 152. To this end, a second resist layer 157 may be formed over the first resist layer 153 and first tiers 152. Second holes 159 may then be formed through the second resist layer 157 in any of a variety of manners (e.g., mechanical and/or laser ablation, chemical etching, photolithography, etc.). Each second hole 159 may be formed over a respective first hole 153 and first tier 152, thus exposing such first tiers 152. The second holes 159 may then be filled with conductive material (e.g., Cu, Ni, Al, Au, Ag, Pd, etc.) to form the second tiers 154 of the pillars 150. In particular, the second tiers 154 may be formed as a right circular cylinder. As explained above, the second tiers 154 in some embodiments may have non-circular cross sections. Moreover, in some embodiments, the second tiers 154 may be formed as a right frustum in which either the base surface or top surface is larger.

In some embodiments, the second tiers 154 may have an aspect ratio greater than or equal to 1. Further, the second tiers 154 may have a base diameter or width  $W_2$  that is 90% or less than an upper diameter or width of the first tiers 152. Such smaller width  $W_2$  may result in the second tiers 154 being fully supported by the first tiers 152 even in the presence of some misalignment between the first and second tiers 152, 154. Furthermore, the second tiers 154 may have a height  $H_2$  between 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and 150  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The above tiered formation of the pillars 150 may effectively obtain aspect ratios that are twice that of conventional single tiered processes. For example, if a conventional process is able to form a pillar having an aspect ratio of 1, a similar process may be used to form each tier 152, 154 of the pillar 150 thereby effectively obtaining an aspect ratio of 2. In this manner, pillars 150 of greater height than conventional pillars may be achieved without increasing the width of the pillars 150 and/or using more expensive processes to ensure the longer holes are completely filled with conductive materials (e.g., Cu, Ni, Al, Au, Ag, Pd, etc.).

As shown in FIG. 3F, the layers 153, 157 may be removed and the semiconductor die 110 may be electrically connected to the pads 122. For example, each conductive bump 116 (or other conductive attachment structure) of the semiconductor die 110 may be electrically connected to a respective pad 122 through solder 117. The conductive bumps 116 of the

semiconductor die **110** may be attached to the pads **122** in any of a variety of manners, non-limiting examples of which are presented herein.

For example, the conductive bumps **116** (or other conductive attachment structure, for example conductive pillar, etc.) of the semiconductor die **110** may be electrically connected to the pads **122** through the solder **117**. In some embodiments, the term “bump” may collectively refer to a conductive bump or pillar **116** and solder **117** on the pillar **116**. The conductive bump **116** of the semiconductor die **110** may be attached to the pads **122** in any of a variety of manners, non-limiting examples of which are presented herein. For example, the conductive bumps **116** may be soldered to the pads **122** utilizing any of a variety of solder attachment processes (e.g., a mass reflow process, a thermal compression process, a laser soldering process, etc.). Also for example, the conductive bumps **116** may be coupled to the pads **122** utilizing a conductive adhesive, paste, etc. Additionally for example, the conductive bumps **116** may be coupled to the pads **122** utilizing a direct metal-to-metal (e.g., solderless) bond. In an example scenario, a solder paste may be applied to the pads **122** utilizing a stencil and squeegee, the conductive bumps **116** of the semiconductor die **110** may be positioned on or in the solder paste (e.g., utilizing a pick-and-place process), and the solder paste may then be reflowed. After attachment of the semiconductor die **110**, the assembly may be cleaned (e.g., with hot DI water, etc.), subjected to a flux clean and bake process, subjected to a plasma treatment process, etc.

As further depicted in FIG. 3F, the first tier **152** may have a height **H1** that is greater than the combined height of the pads **122**, solder **117**, and connection structures **116**. As such, an upper surface of the first tier **152** may be higher than a lower surface **113** of the semiconductor **110**. Accordingly, the junction between the first tier **152** and the second tier **154** may fall within the height of the sidewall **115** of the semiconductor **110**.

Referring now to FIG. 3G, an underfill **118** may be formed between the semiconductor die **110** and the interposer **120**. The under fill **118** may surround and encapsulate portions of the conductive bumps **116** and pads **122** that are exposed to the underfill **118**. The underfill **118** may comprise any of a variety of underfill materials. Also the underfill **118** may be formed utilizing any of a variety of processes (e.g., a capillary underfilling process, utilizing a pre-applied underfill material, etc.). The underfill **118** between the semiconductor die **110** and the first interposer **120** may prevent or reduce warpage due to, for example, thermal expansion coefficient differences between the semiconductor die **110** and the first interposer **120**.

Then, as shown in FIG. 3H, the semiconductor die **110** and/or interposer **120** may be encapsulated with a mold material **160**. The mold material **160** may comprise, for example, an encapsulant, molding resin, or other non-conductive material. Moreover, the mold material **160** may be cured in order to harden the mold material **160** and further protect the encapsulated semiconductor die **110**. In an example implementation, the mold material **160** covers the pillars **150** and the semiconductor die **100** as shown.

The mold material **160** may be formed in any of a variety of manners (e.g., compression molding, transfer molding, flood molding, etc.). The mold material **160** may comprise any of a variety of types of mold material. For example, the mold material **160** may comprise a resin, an epoxy, a thermosetting epoxy molding compound, a room temperature curing type, etc.

When the size of a filler (e.g., in inorganic filler or other particle component) of the mold material **160** is smaller (or substantially smaller) than the size of a space or a gap between the first interposer **120** and the semiconductor die **110**, the underfill **118** might not be utilized, and the mold material **160** may instead fill a space or gap between the first interposer **120** and the semiconductor die **110**. In such an example scenario, the underfilling process and the molding process may be combined into a single molding process with a molded underfill.

Referring now to FIG. 3I, the mold material **160**, pillars **150**, and semiconductor die **100** may be planarized via a mold-grinding process. In particular, a chemical/mechanical grinding process may be utilized to remove excess mold material **160**. In particular, the mold-grinding process may form a planarized upper surface in which an upper surface of the mold material **160**, upper surfaces of the pillars **150**, and an upper surface of the semiconductor die **110** are coplanar. In another example implementation, the mold-grinding process may retain the mold material **160** over the upper surface of the semiconductor die **110**. In particular, the mold-grinding process may form a planarized upper surface in which the upper surface of the mold material **160** and upper surfaces of the pillars **150** are coplanar. In such an embodiment, the pillars **150** may have a greater height to ensure the upper ends extend beyond an upper surface of the semiconductor die **110** are exposed by the mold-grinding process.

As shown in FIG. 3J, an upper surface of the mold material **160**, semiconductor die **110**, and/or the conductive pillars **150** may be covered with a first dielectric layer **132** of the second interposer **130**. Also, openings **132a** may be formed in the first dielectric layer **132** to expose tiered pillars **150**. In one example implementation, a seed layer (not shown) may be formed at the inside of the openings **132a** such as, for example, on side walls of the openings **132a** formed in the first dielectric layer **132** and/or on the tiered pillars **150** exposed by the openings **132a**. In addition to or alternatively, the seed layer may be formed outside of the openings **132a** such as, for example, on the top surface of the first dielectric layer **132**. As discussed herein, the seed layer may be formed using the same materials and/or processes as used to form the other seed layers, or may be formed using different respective materials and/or processes.

Continuing the example implementation, a conductive layer **134** of the second interposer **130** may be formed on the seed layer. For example, the conductive layer **134** may be formed to fill or at least cover side surfaces of the openings **132a** in the first dielectric layer **132**. The conductive layer **134** may be formed using the same materials and/or processes as the other conductive or redistribution layers, or may be formed using different respective materials and/or processes. The conductive layer **134** may also be referred to herein as a redistribution layer.

The conductive layer **134** may then be covered with a second dielectric layer **136** of the second interposer **130**. The second dielectric layer **136** and/or the forming thereof may share any or all characteristics with other dielectric layers and/or the forming thereof discussed herein. Openings or apertures **136a** may be formed in the second dielectric layer **136** to expose specific areas of the conductive layer **134** through such openings **136a**. The openings **136a** may be formed in any of a variety of manners such as, for example, mechanical and/or laser ablation, chemical etching, etc. Alternatively, for example, the second dielectric layer **136** may be originally formed with the openings **136a** therein. A seed layer may be formed at the inside of the openings **136a**

and/or outside of the openings **136a**. The seed layer and/or the forming thereof may share any or all characteristics with any other seed layer and/or the forming thereof discussed herein.

As shown in FIG. **3K**, the carrier **105** may be removed from the under bump metal **125** and the first dielectric layer **127**. For example, most or all of the carrier **105** may be removed through a mechanical grinding process. Any remaining carrier **105** may be removed through a chemical etching process. The removing of the carrier **105** may, for example, share any or all characteristics with any carrier removing discussed herein. In an example implementation, after removal of the carrier **105**, the under bump metal **125** may be exposed through the openings **127a** in the first dielectric layer **127**. The bottom surfaces of the under bump metal **125** may be coplanar with the bottom surface of the first dielectric layer **127**.

In some implementations, the carrier **105** may be attached to the first dielectric layer **127** and/or to the under bump metal **125** utilizing a temporary adhesive that loses its adhesion or a substantial portion thereof when exposed to thermal energy, laser or light energy, chemical agents, etc. The separation of the carrier **105** from the first dielectric layer **127** and/or under bump metal **125** may be performed by exposing the temporary adhesive to the energy and/or chemicals that cause the adhesive to loosen.

As further shown in FIG. **3L**, the conductive interconnection structures **140** may be electrically connected to the exposed under bump metal **125**. The conductive interconnection structure **140** may comprise any of a variety of characteristics, non-limiting examples of which are presented herein. For example, the conductive interconnection structure **140** may be formed of one of a eutectic solder (Sn37Pb), a high lead solder (Sn95Pb), a lead-free solder (SnAg, SnAu, SnCu, SnZn, SnZnBi, SnAgCu, and SnAgBi), combination thereof, equivalents thereof, etc. The conductive interconnection structures **140** and/or any conductive interconnection structure discussed herein may comprise a conductive ball (e.g., a solder ball, a copper-core solder ball, etc.), a conductive bump, a conductive pillar or post (e.g., a copper pillar, a solder-capped copper pillar, a wire, etc.), etc.

The conductive interconnection structure **140** may be connected to the under bump metal **125** utilizing any of a variety of reflow and/or plating processes. For example, volatile flux may be deposited (e.g., dotted, printed, etc.) on the under bump metal **125**, the conductive interconnection structures **140** may be deposited (e.g., dropped, etc.) on the volatile flux, and then a reflow temperature of about 150° C. to about 250° C. may be provided. At this point, the volatile flux may be volatilized and completely removed.

The conductive interconnection structure **140**, as mentioned above, may be referred to as a conductive bump, a conductive ball, a conductive pillar, a conductive post, a conductive wire, etc., and may, for example, be mounted on a rigid printed circuit board, a flexible printed circuit board, a lead frame, etc. For example, the first semiconductor die **110** including the first interposer **120** may then be electrically connected (e.g., in a flip-chip form or similar to a flip-chip form, etc.) to any of a variety of substrates (e.g., motherboard substrates, packaging substrates, lead frame substrates, etc.).

Finally, as shown in FIG. **3M**, the second semiconductor device **200** is operatively coupled to the first semiconductor device **100**. In particular, conductive interconnection structures **240** of the second semiconductor device **200** may be

electrically connected to the conductive layer **134** of the second interposer **130** via openings **132a** in the first dielectric layer **132**.

While the foregoing has been described with reference to certain aspects and examples, those skilled in the art understand that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted without departing from the scope of the disclosure. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the disclosure without departing from its scope. Therefore, it is intended that the disclosure not be limited to the particular examples disclosed, but that the disclosure includes all examples falling within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A semiconductor device, comprising:
  - a first redistribution layer;
  - a first semiconductor die electrically connected to the first redistribution layer, the semiconductor die having a top surface, a bottom surface, and a side surface;
  - a conductive pillar peripherally beyond the side surface of the first semiconductor die, the conductive pillar comprising a first tier electrically connected to the first redistribution layer and a second tier on and electrically connected to the first tier, wherein the conductive pillar has an aspect ratio that is greater than or equal to two; and
  - a second redistribution layer over the top surface of the first semiconductor die and electrically connected to the second tier of the conductive pillar.
2. The semiconductor device of claim 1, further comprising conductive interconnection structures that are electronically connected to the first redistribution layer.
3. The semiconductor device of claim 1, wherein:
  - the first tier of the conductive pillar has a first width; and
  - the second tier of the conductive pillar has a second width that is smaller than the first width.
4. The semiconductor device of claim 1, further comprising a second semiconductor die coupled to the second redistribution layer.
5. The semiconductor device of claim 1, wherein the first semiconductor die comprises bumps electrically connected to bump pads of the first redistribution layer.
6. The semiconductor device of claim 5, further comprising an underfill material that fills a region between the bottom surface of the first semiconductor die and the first redistribution layer.
7. A semiconductor device, comprising:
  - a first redistribution layer;
  - a first semiconductor die operatively coupled to the first redistribution layer via interconnection structures on a bottom surface of the first semiconductor die; and
  - conductive pillars about a periphery of the first semiconductor die and electrically connected to the first redistribution layer, each conductive pillar comprising stacked tiers, wherein each conductive pillar has an aspect ratio that is greater than or equal to two.
8. The semiconductor device of claim 7, further comprising a second redistribution layer over the first semiconductor die and electrically connected to the first redistribution layer via the conductive pillars.
9. The semiconductor device of claim 8, further comprising a second semiconductor die coupled to the second redistribution layer.
10. The semiconductor device of claim 7, wherein the stacked tiers of each conductive pillar comprises a first tier connected to the first redistribution layer and a second tier on the first tier.

13

11. The semiconductor device of claim 10, wherein the second tier of each conductive pillar comprises a width that is smaller than a width of the first tier of each conductive pillar.

12. The semiconductor device of claim 7, further comprising conductive interconnection structures that are electronically connected to the first redistribution layer.

13. The semiconductor device of claim 7, wherein the first semiconductor die comprises bumps electrically connected to bump pads of the first redistribution layer.

14. The semiconductor device of claim 7, further comprising an underfill material that fills a region between the bottom surface of the first semiconductor die and the first redistribution layer.

15. A semiconductor device, comprising:  
a first redistribution layer;  
a first semiconductor die electrically connected to the first redistribution layer, the semiconductor die having a top surface, a bottom surface, and a side surface;  
a conductive pillar peripherally beyond the side surface of the first semiconductor die, the conductive pillar com-

14

prising a first tier electrically connected to the first redistribution layer and a second tier on and electrically connected to the first tier of the pillar, wherein the conductive pillar has an aspect ratio that is greater than or equal to two; and wherein the first tier has a first width and the second tier has a second width that is smaller than the first width;

a second redistribution layer over the first semiconductor die and electrically connected to the first redistribution layer via the conductive pillar; and  
a second semiconductor die coupled to the second redistribution layer.

16. The semiconductor device of claim 15, wherein the first semiconductor die comprises bumps electrically connected to bump pads of the first redistribution layer.

17. The semiconductor device of claim 16, further comprising an underfill material that fills a region between the bottom surface of the first semiconductor die and the first redistribution layer.

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